WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

		1.	A method of modulating inflammation in a subject comprising:
			administering a peptide agent comprising a sequence
	5		corresponding to a partial-length T20/DP178 or T21/DP107FPR
			antagonist.
-		2.	An isolated complex comprising: a peptide agent having a
			sequence that corresponds to T20/DP178, T21/DP107, or a
			conservative variant or functional fragment thereof bound to an
	10		FPR member.
		3.	A method of modulating an inflammatory response in a subject
			comprising:
<u> </u>			identifying a subject in need of a peptide agent that
			interacts with an FPR member; and
	15		administering to said subject an inflammatory response
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			modulating-amount of said peptide agent, wherein said peptide
			agent comprises a sequence that corresponds to T20/DP178,
# i			T21/DP107, or a conservative variant or functional fragment
<u> </u>			thereof.
loogada alaga	20	4.	A method of modulating an inflammatory response in a subject
<u> </u>			comprising:
ļĿ			administering to said subject an inflammatory response
			modulating-amount of a peptide agent having a sequence that
			corresponds to T20/DP178, T21/DP107, or a conservative variant
	25		or functional fragment thereof; and
			measuring the effect of said peptide agent as a ligand that
			interacts with an FPR member.
,		5.	A method of making a pharmaceutical product comprising:
			providing a peptide agent having a sequence
	30		corresponding to T20/DP178, T21/DP107, or a
			conservative variant or functional fragment thereof;

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providing a cell having thereon an FPR member that interacts with said peptide agent; contacting said peptide agent with said cell under conditions that allow said peptide agent to interact with said FPR member on saidcell; identifying the presence or absence of signal transduction generated in response to the interaction of said peptide agent with said FPR member; and incorporating said peptide agent into said pharmaceutical product, wherein said pharmaceutical product is an FPR member antagonist if said signal transduction is identified as being absent, and wherein said pharmaceutical product is an FPR member agonist if said signal transduction is identified as being present.

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